



The Potential Impact of Loss of Sea Ice on Alaska's Subarctic and Arctic Large Marine Ecosystems

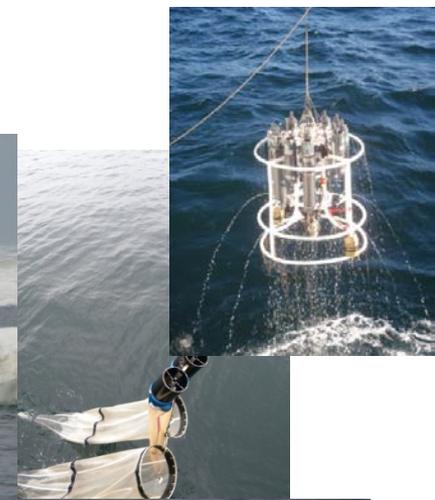
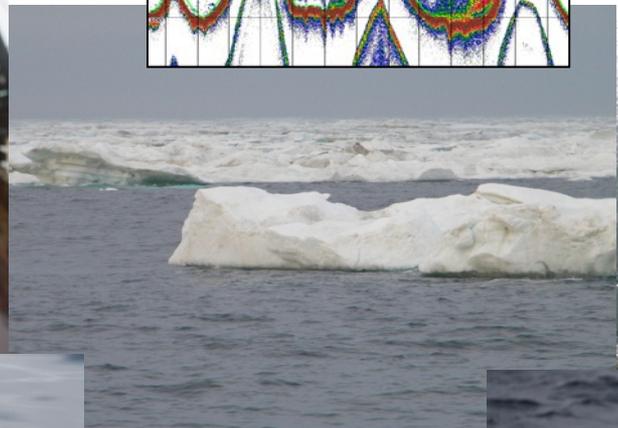
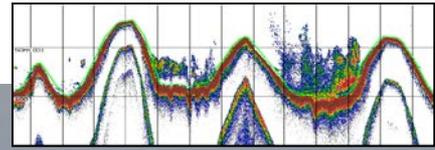


NOAA FISHERIES

Presented By

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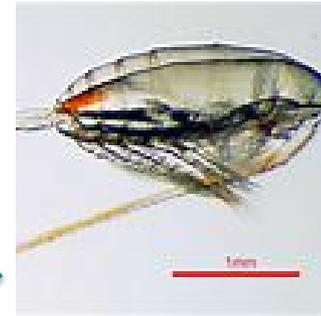


© A. Catherine Pham/USFWS

Sea Ice Impacts **FAT (LIPID)** Available to Fish



Fish Food!



Large Zooplankton

Supplement Facts		
Serving Size: 2 Soft Gels		
Servings Per Container: 30		
	Amount Per Serving	%DV
Calories	10	
Calories from fat	10	
Calanus Oil* (from the marine crustacean <i>Calanus finmarchicus</i>)	1000mg	†
Wax Ester (W3)	500mg	†
Unsaturated Fatty Alcohols	500mg	†
Omega-3 Fatty Acids	320mg	†
Cholesterol	1mg	†

* Percent Daily Values (%DV) are based on a 2000 calorie diet.
† Daily Value not established.

Other Ingredients: Gelatin, glycerin and water. Contains: Crustacean shellfish (*Calanus finmarchicus*).
No artificial colors or flavors. No yeast, starch or gluten.

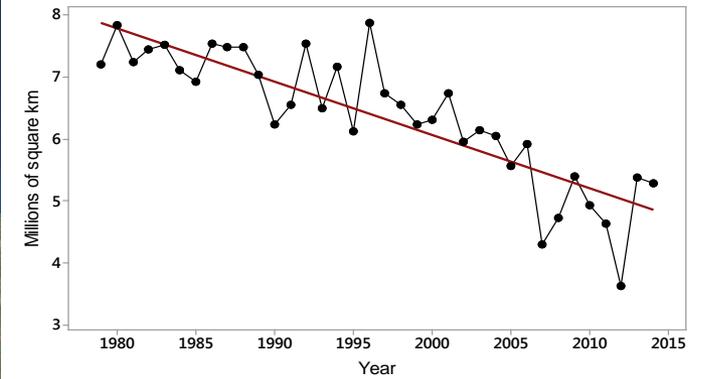
Omega 3 benefit to Humans

- Ease Depression
- Lower Cholesterol
- Eliminate Joint Pain
- Promotes Weight Loss
- Reduced Risk of Heart Disease

Sea Ice In Arctic and Subarctic Ecosystems



Declining Sea Ice Extent (Sept)

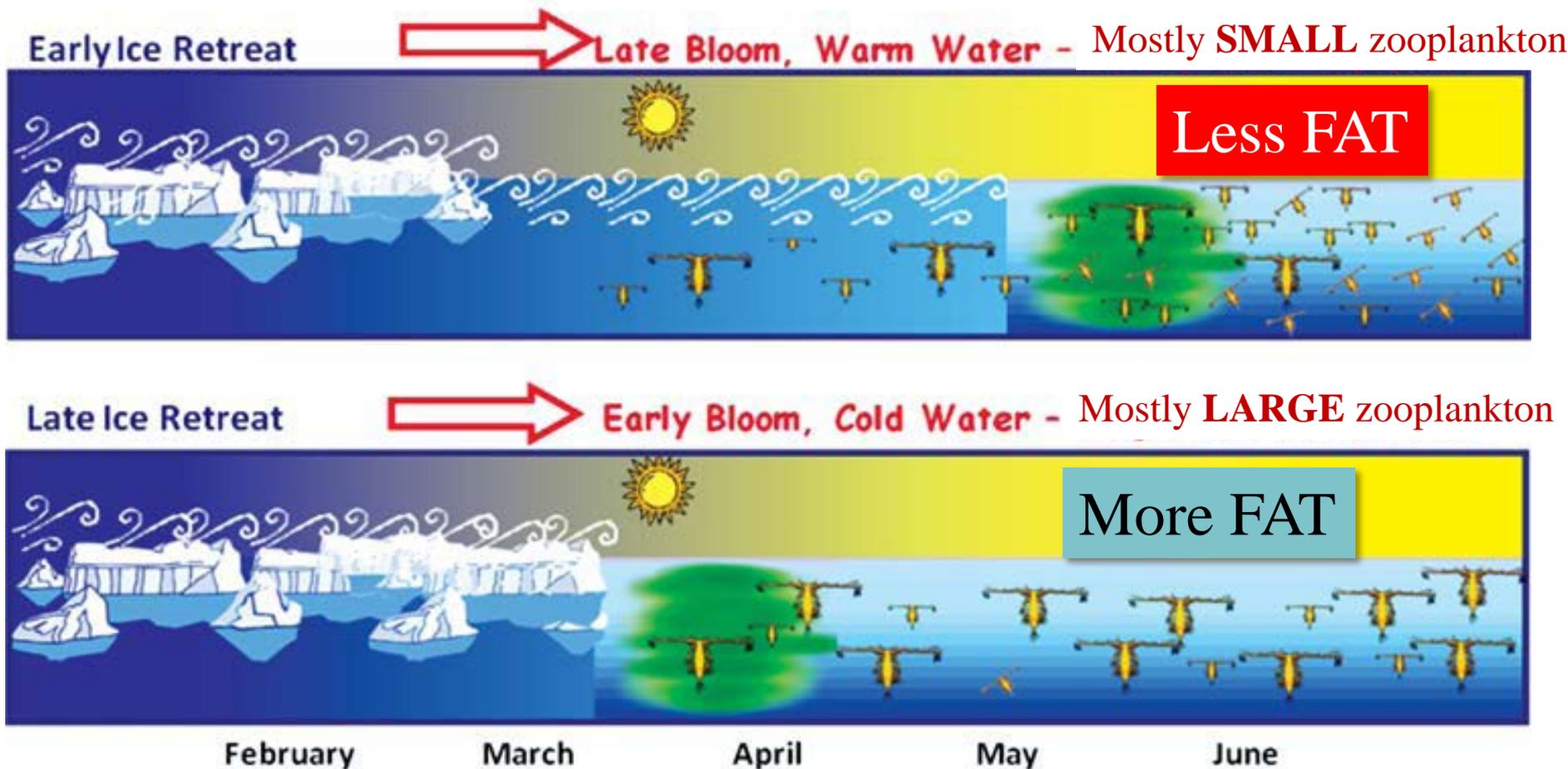


Sea Ice Extent/Duration (Spring)



Adapted from *Large Marine Ecosystems of the Arctic area, Revision of the Arctic LME map, Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Arctic Council, May 15, 2013.*

Time of Sea ice Retreat and Zooplankton (Fish Food) Fat Content

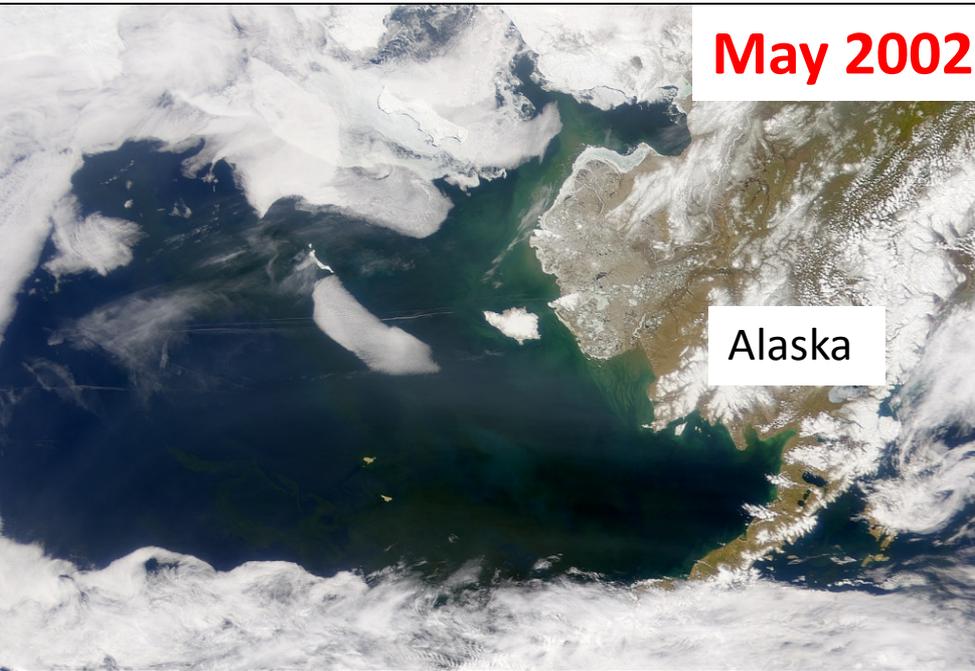


Hunt, G. L, K.O. Coyle, L.B. Eisner, E.V. Farley, R.A. Heintz, F. Mueter, J.M. Napp, J.E. Overland, P.H. Ressler, S. Salo, and P.J. Stabeno. 2011. *Climate impacts on eastern Bering Sea foodwebs: a synthesis of new data and an assessment of the Oscillating Control Hypothesis.*

Example: Spring Ice Extent

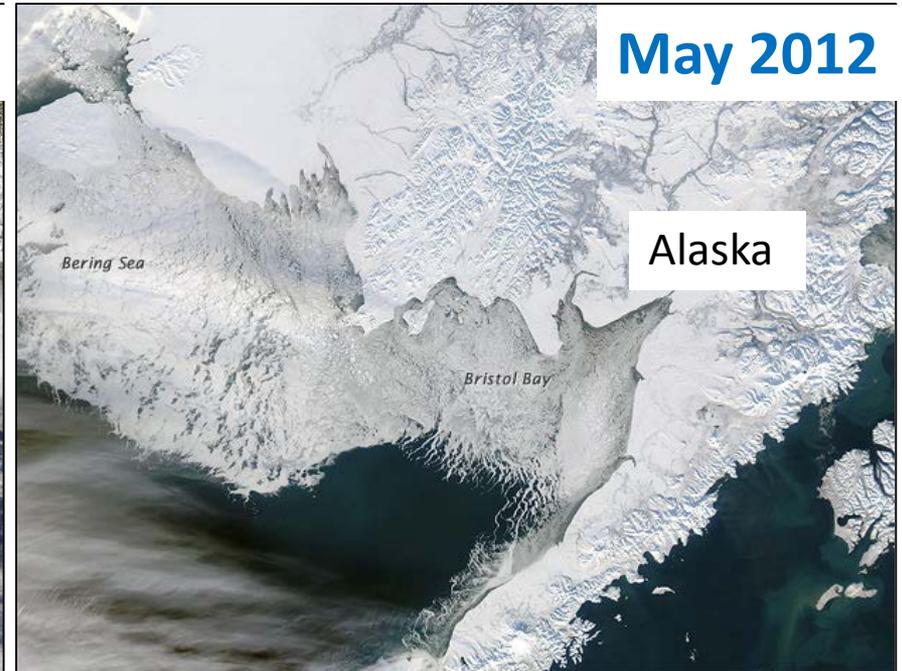
Early Ice Retreat

2002 to 2005

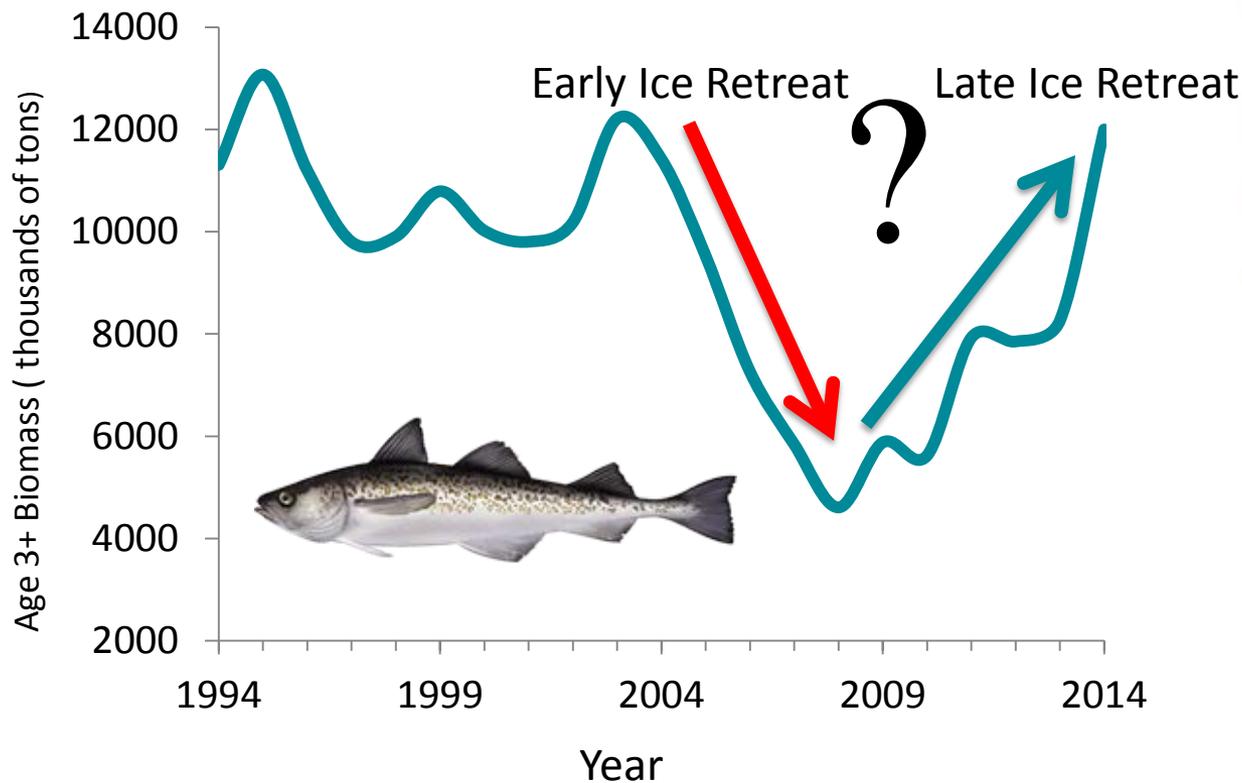


Late Ice Retreat

2007 to 2012



Sea Ice Extent and Walleye Pollock Fishery



The chartered fishing vessel *Vesteraalen*. (Photo by Jay Orr)

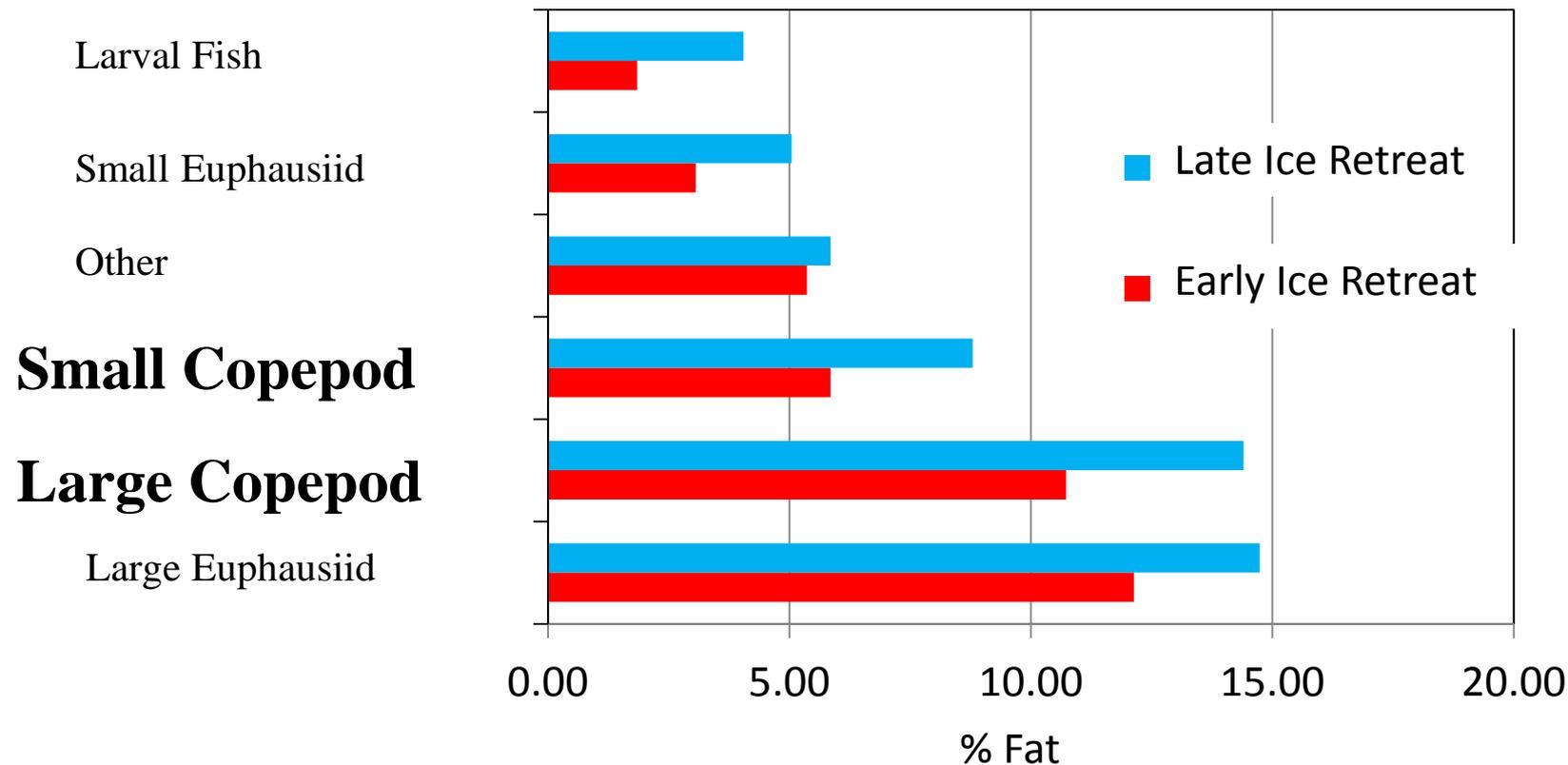


❖ Commercial value = \$497.0 million (2012 McDowell Group)

❖ 40% drop in available pollock catch from 2004 to 2008

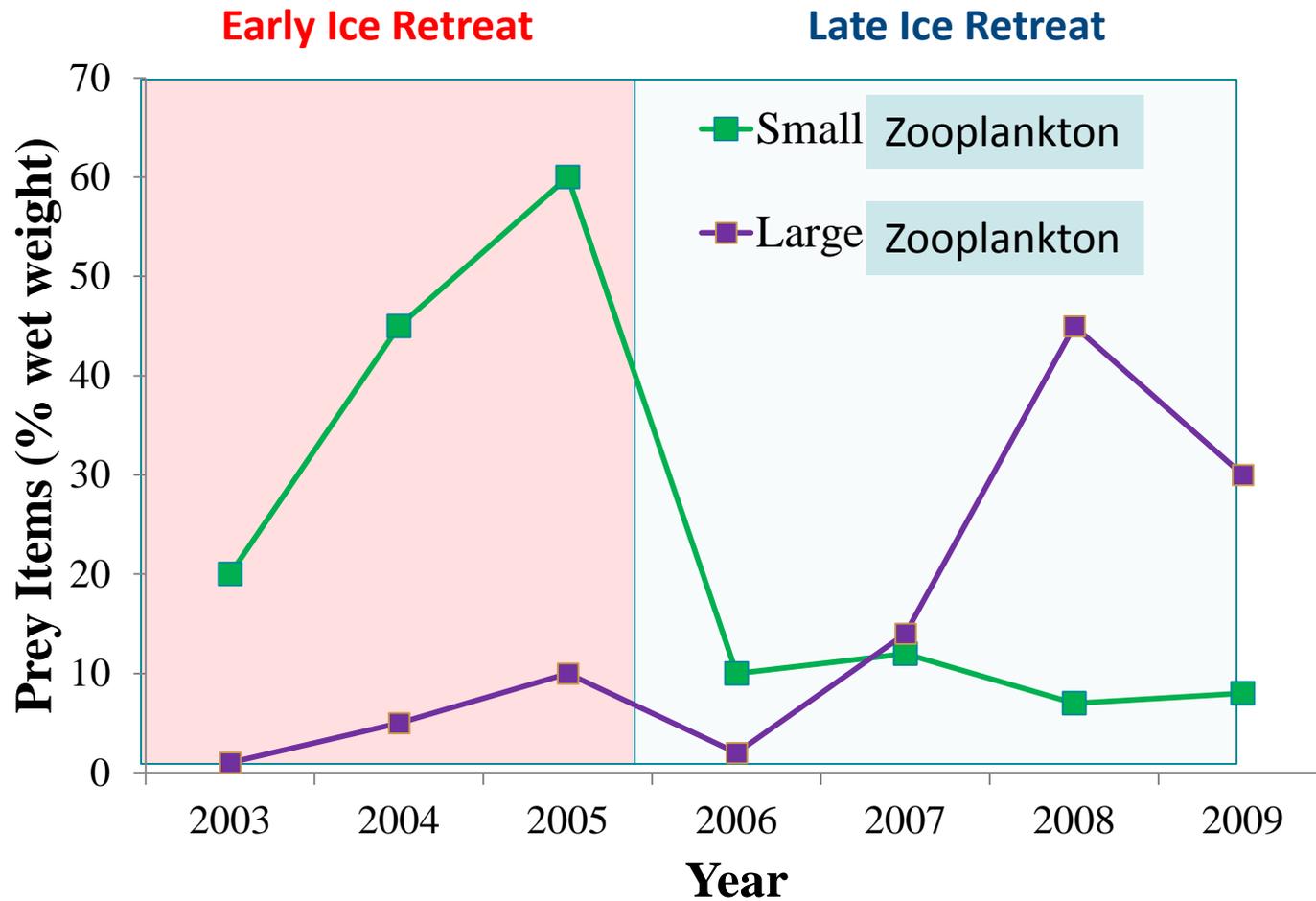
Late Ice Retreat = Higher FAT Content in Zooplankton

Zooplankton Type



Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.

Shifts in Walleye Pollock Diet



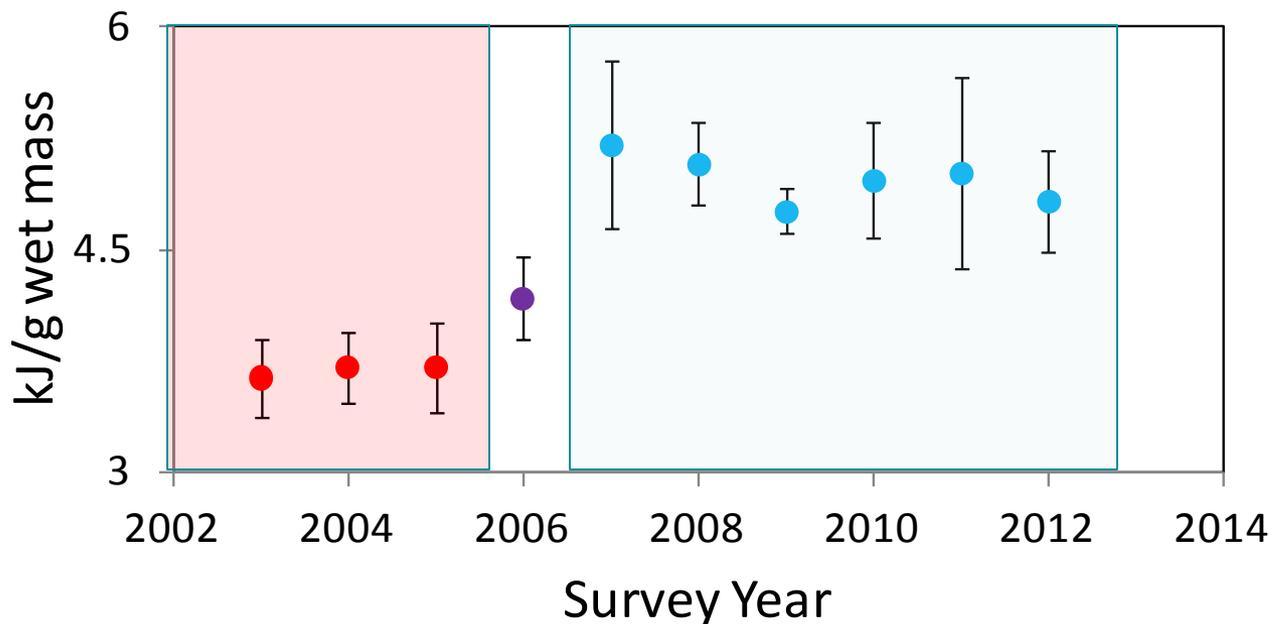
Coyle, K.O., L.B. Eisner, F.J. Mueter, A.I. Pinchuk, M.A. Janout, K.D. Ciciel, E.V. Farley, and A.G. Andrews. 2011. Climate change in the southeastern Bering Sea: impacts on pollock stocks and implications for the oscillating control hypothesis. *Fish. Oceanogr.* 20:139-156.

You are what you eat!

Early Ice Retreat

Late Ice Retreat

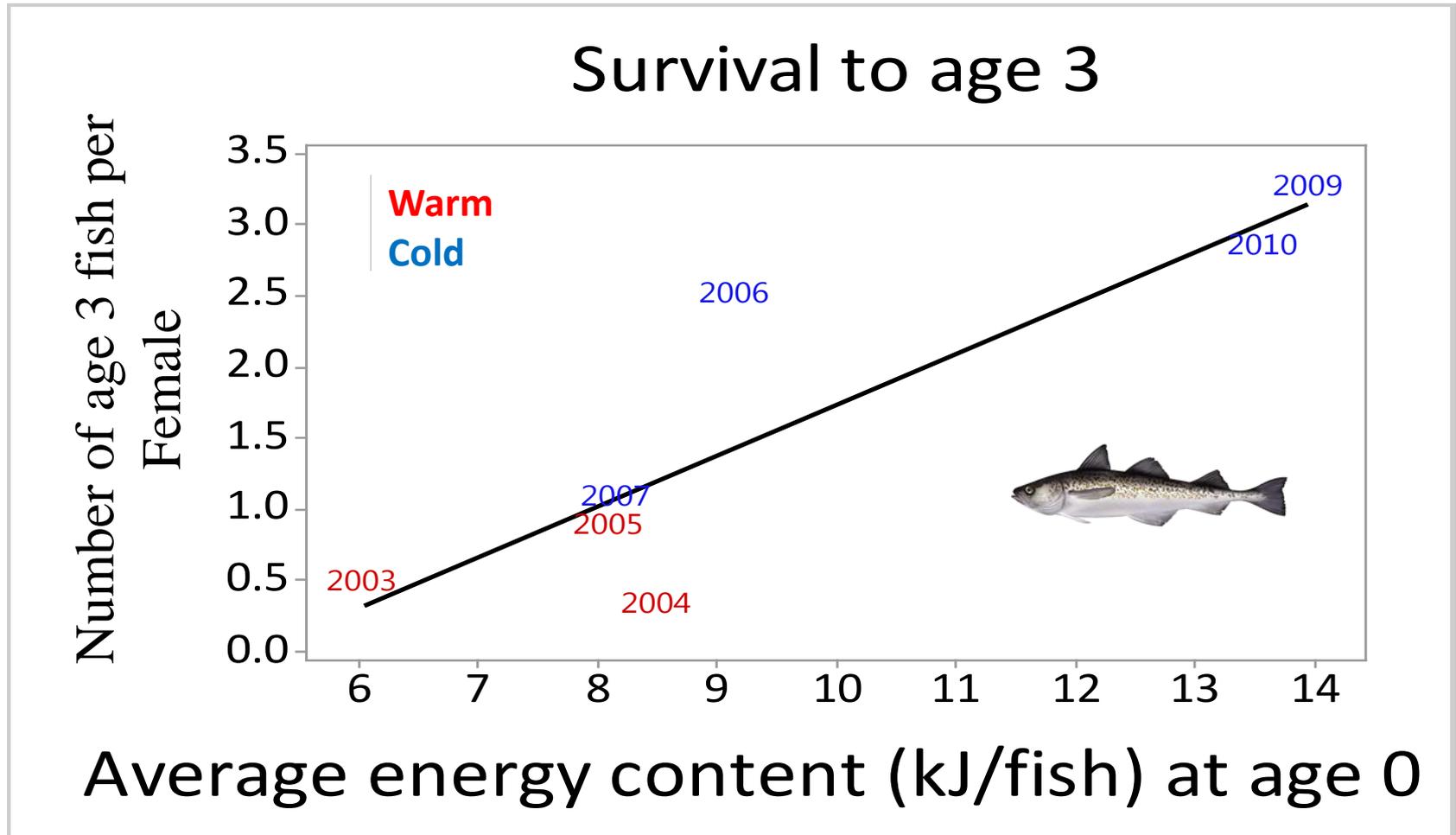
Condition of young Pollock



Fish store more FAT during years with Late Ice Retreat

Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.

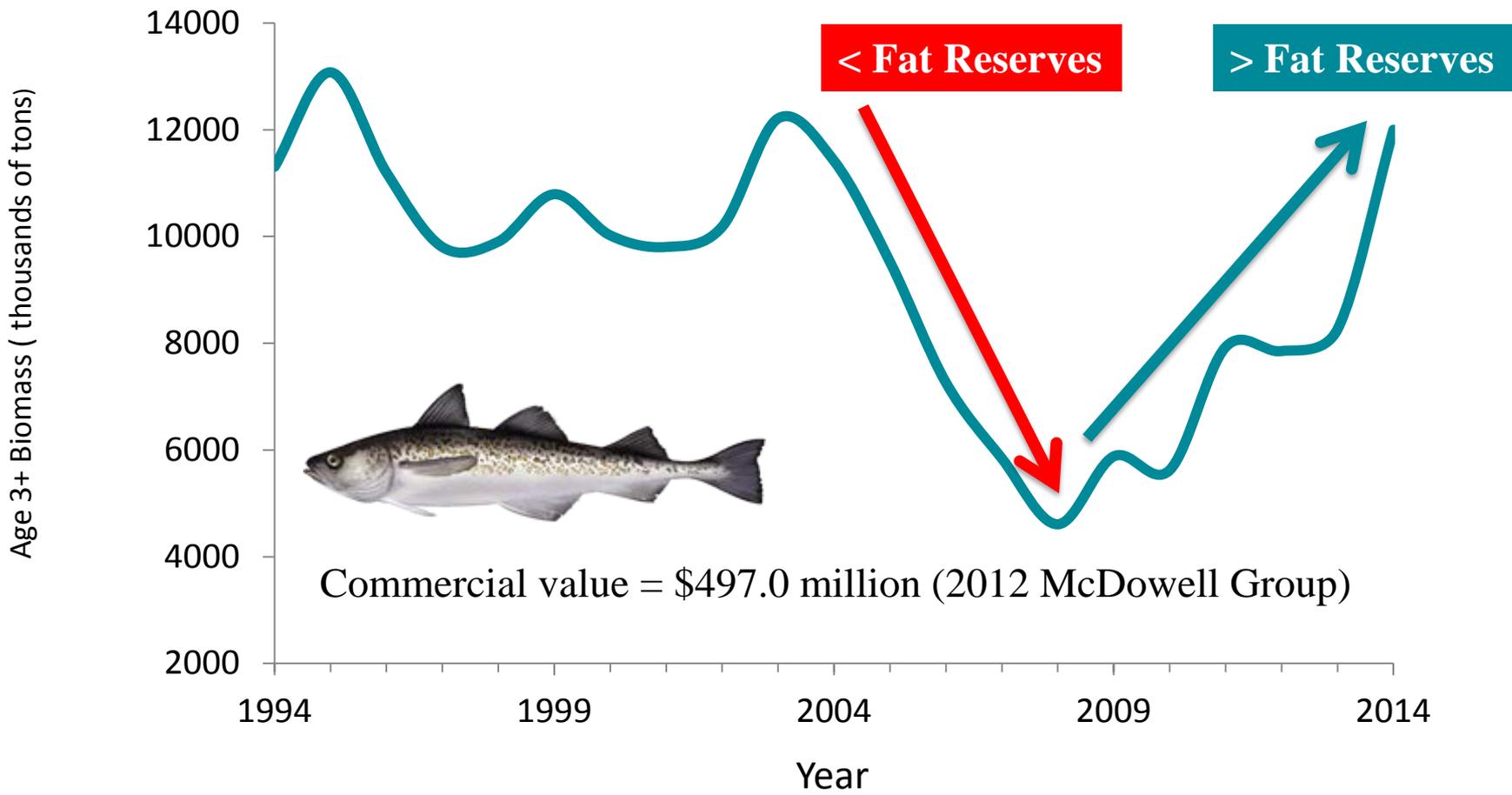
Amount of **FAT** stored before winter = Higher Survival



Heintz, R.A., E.C. Siddon, E.V. Farley, Jr., and J.M. Napp. 2013. Correlation between recruitment and fall condition of age-0 pollock from the eastern Bering Sea under varying climate conditions. *Deep Sea Res. II* 94:150-156.



Timing of Sea Ice Retreat = Fish Food Quality = Walleye pollock survival

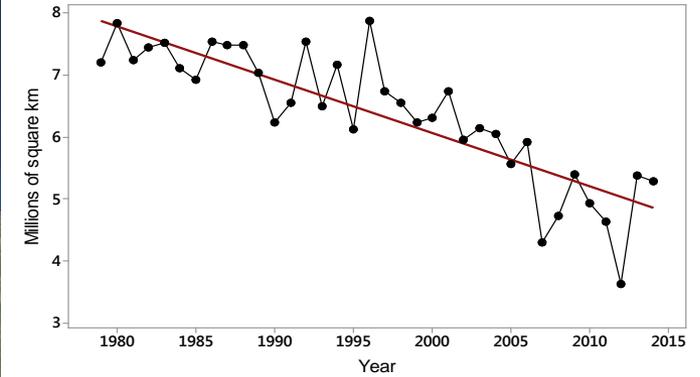


Ianelli, J.N., T. Honkaleto, S. Barbeaux, S. Kotwicky, K. Aydin, and N. Williamson. 2013. Assessment of the walleye pollock stock in the eastern Bering Sea. NPFMC Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation report.

Sea Ice In Arctic and Subarctic Ecosystems



Declining Sea Ice Extent (Sept)



Sea Ice Extent/Duration (Spring)

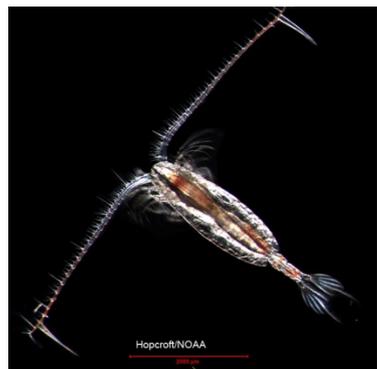


Adapted from *Large Marine Ecosystems of the Arctic area, Revision of the Arctic LME map, Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment, Arctic Council, May 15, 2013.*

In the Arctic, It's Survival of the Fattest



Polar Bear



Zooplankton

Food Web

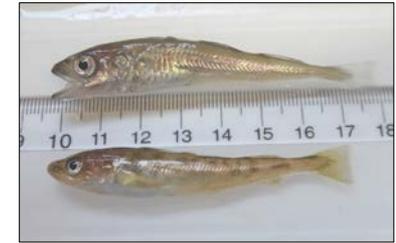


Ice seals



Arctic cod

Summer Distribution and Abundance of Young Arctic and Saffron Cod

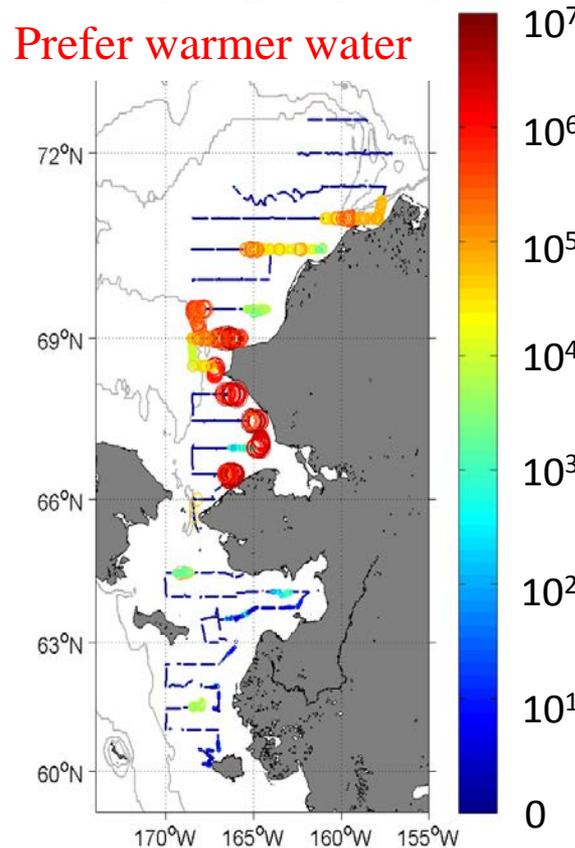
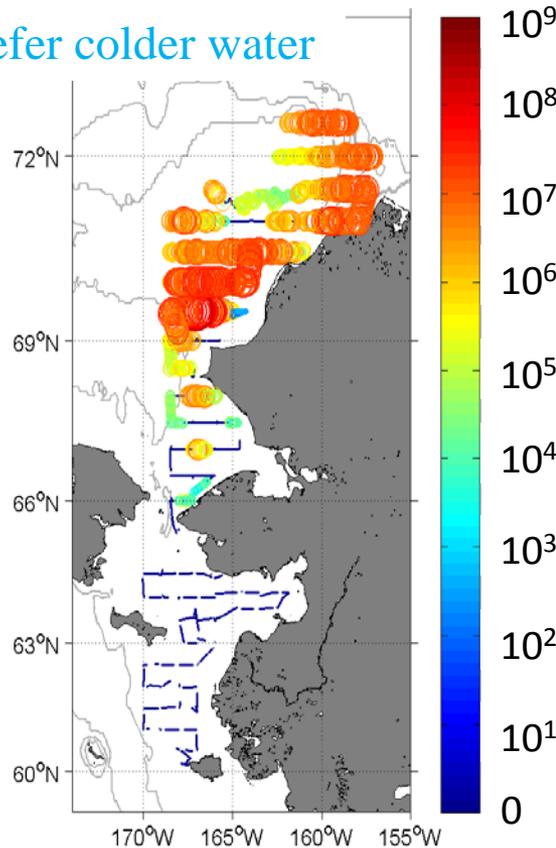


Arctic cod
($2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ fish)

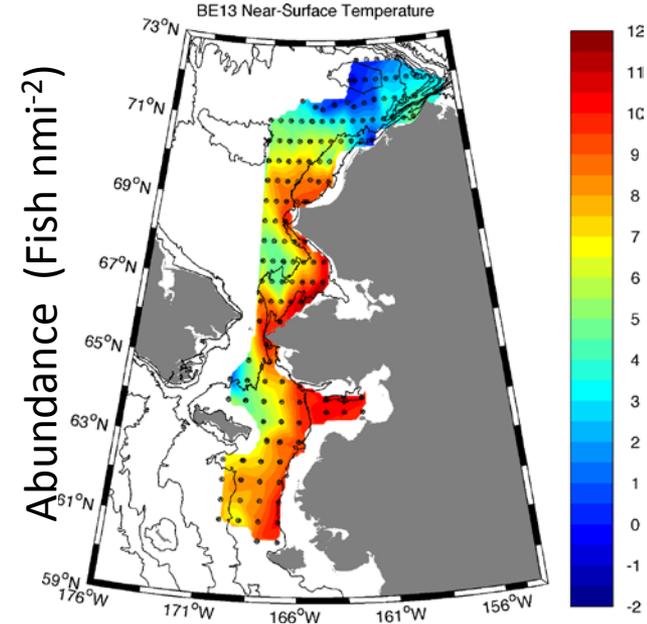
Saffron cod
($6.5 \cdot 10^9$ fish)

Prefer colder water

Prefer warmer water

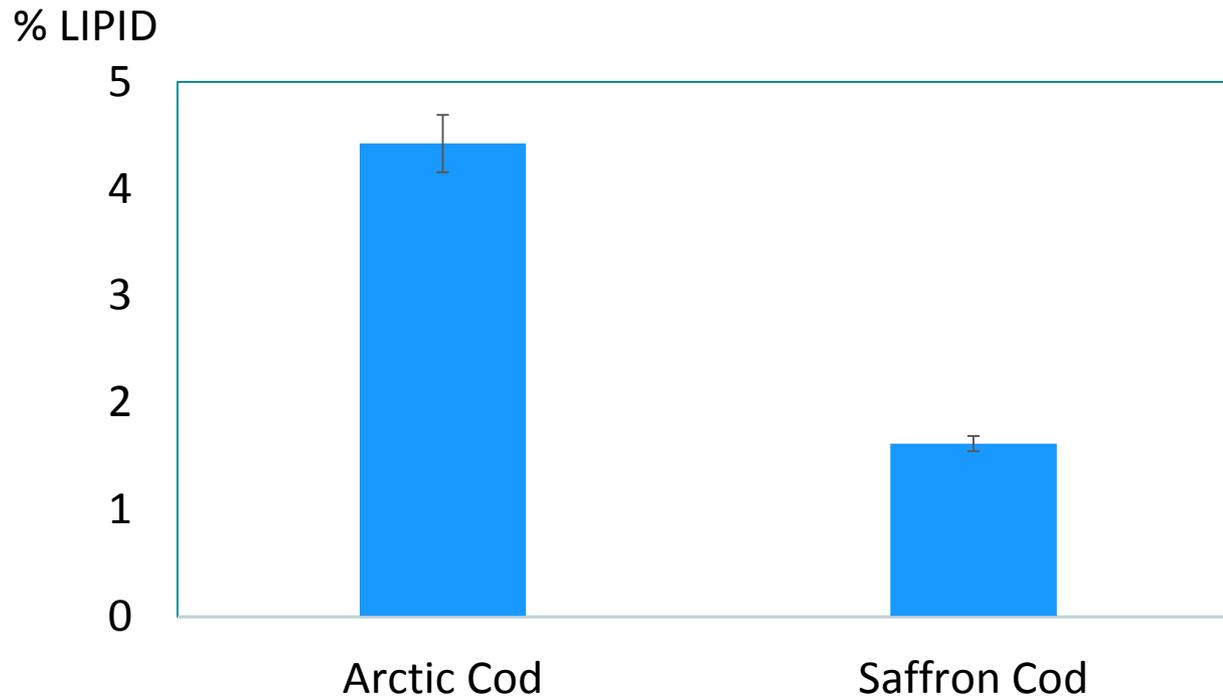


Sea Surface Temperatures

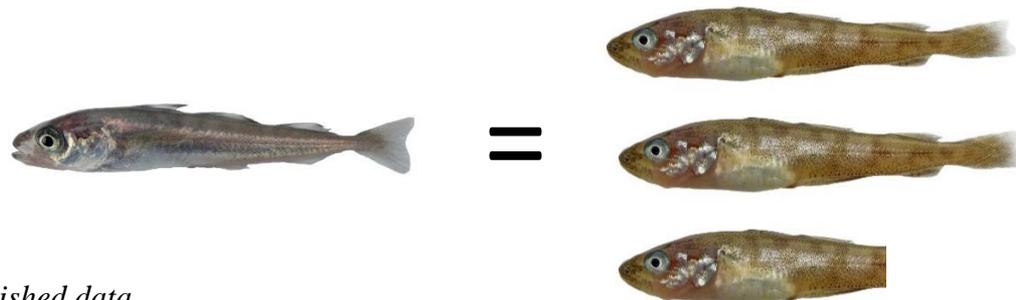


Data are from the Arctic Ecosystem Integrated Survey - see <https://web.sfos.uaf.edu/wordpress/arcticeis/> for more information

Fat Content of Cods

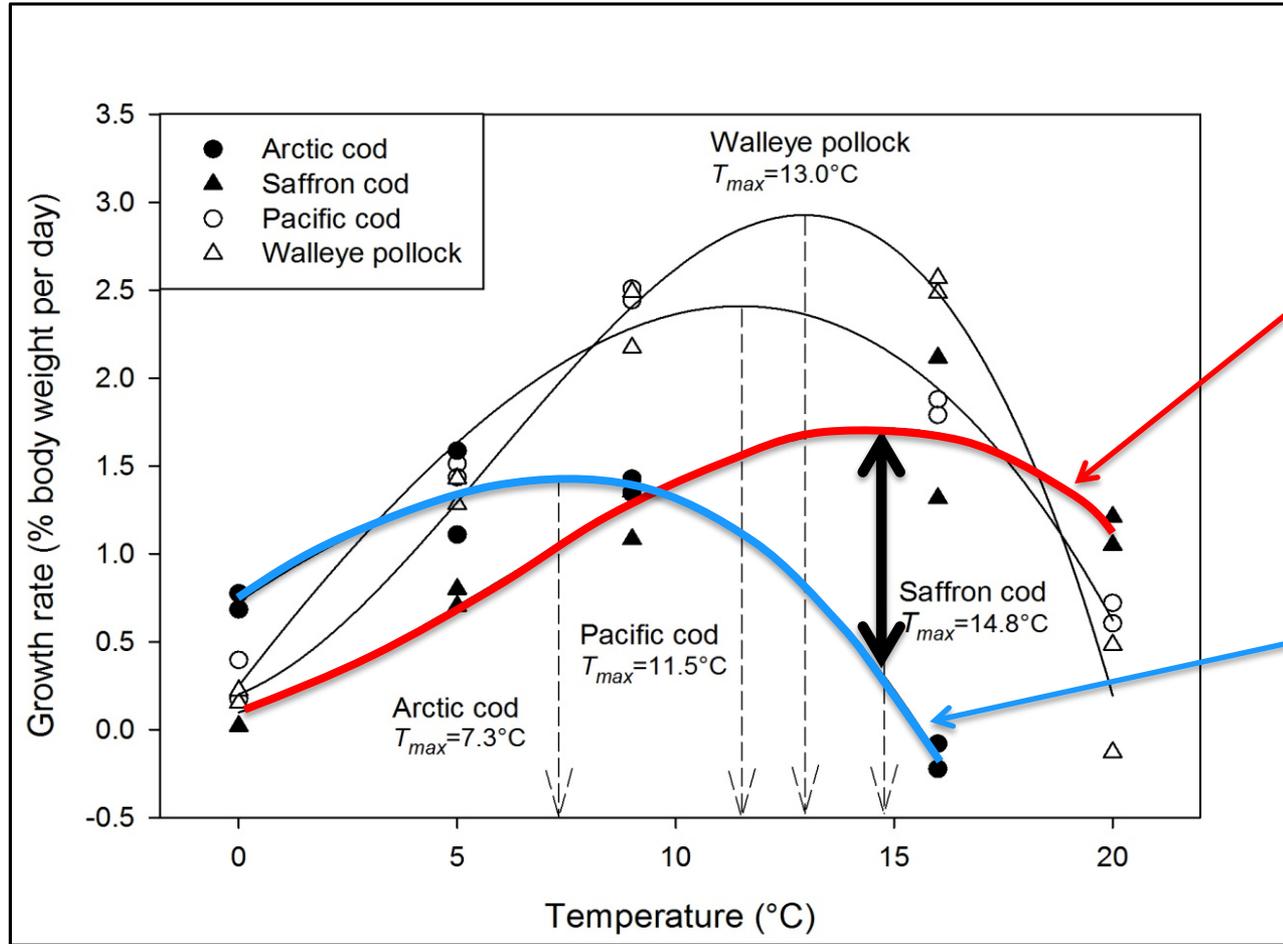


Predators must consume 2.7x the Saffron Cod to get the same lipid as 1 Arctic Cod



Heintz & Vollenweider Unpublished data

Growth Response in Relation to Temperature



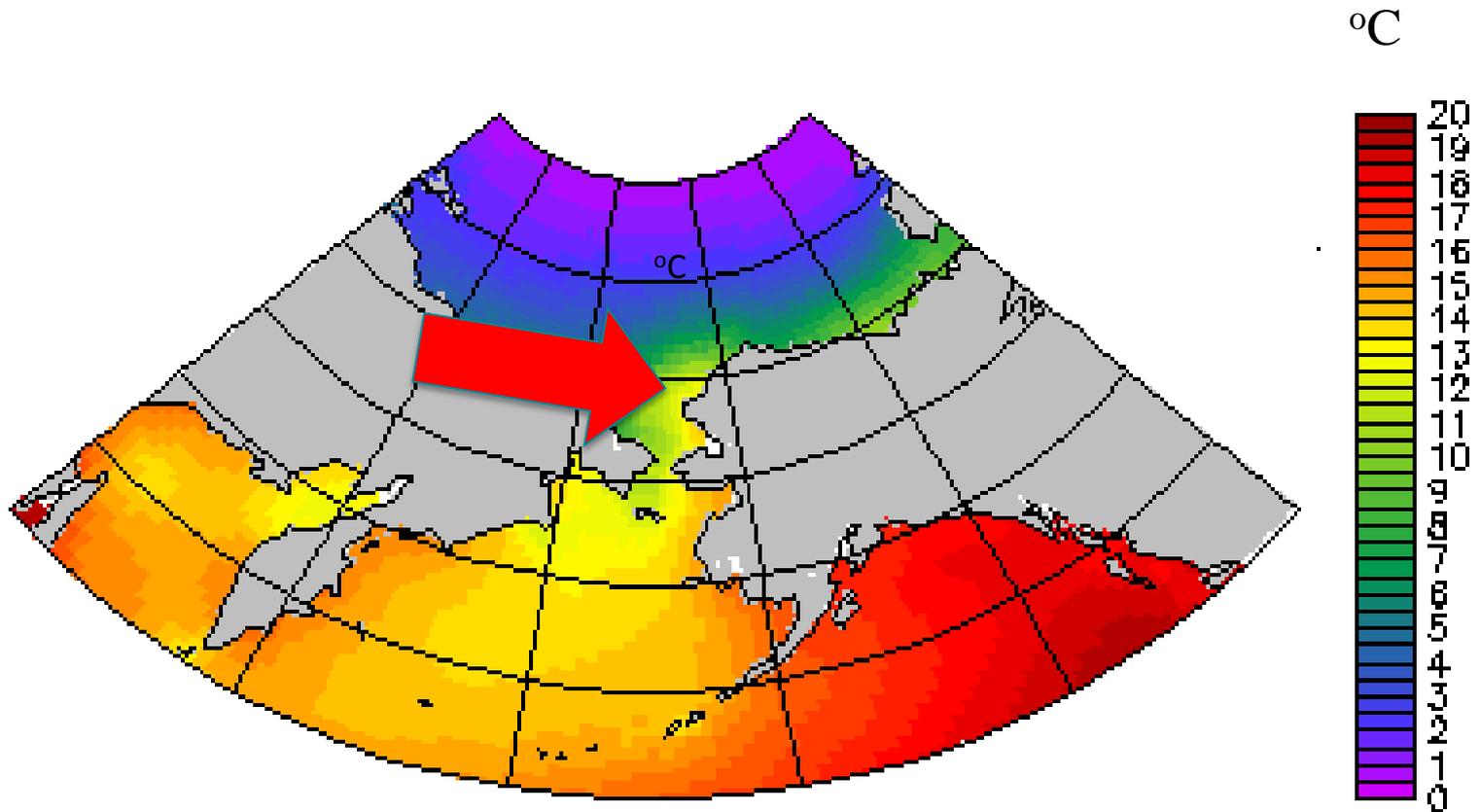
Saffron cod



Arctic cod

Ben Laurel, In Review

Summer Sea Surface Temperature Model Projections 2081 to 2100



Water will be too warm for Arctic Cod?

Courtesy of Muyin Wang, Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory, Seattle, WA

Conclusion

Reduced sea ice extent and duration in Alaska's Arctic and Subarctic ecosystems will limit the available **HIGH FAT** prey that Fish and Mammals require for good health and survival.

This has the potential of affecting some of the most important commercial fisheries in Alaska and could impact marine mammal populations in the Arctic that Alaskan's depend on for food.

